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SANTA FE R. R.

OFF THE BEATEN PATH

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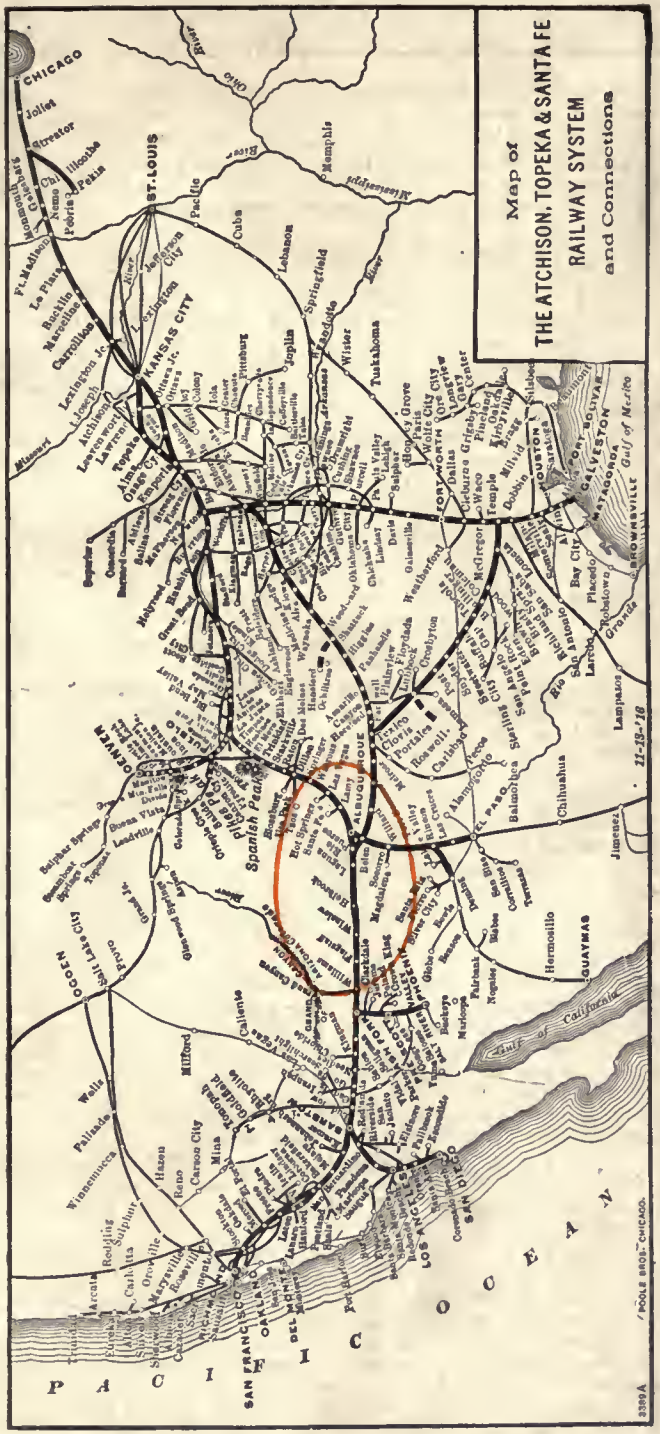


For additional information about Southwest scenic attractions consult following publications, issued by the Santa Fe Railway:

"Old-New Santa Fe and Roundabout," "Haunts of Primitive Man," "Grand Canyon Outings," "Petrified Forest of Arizona."

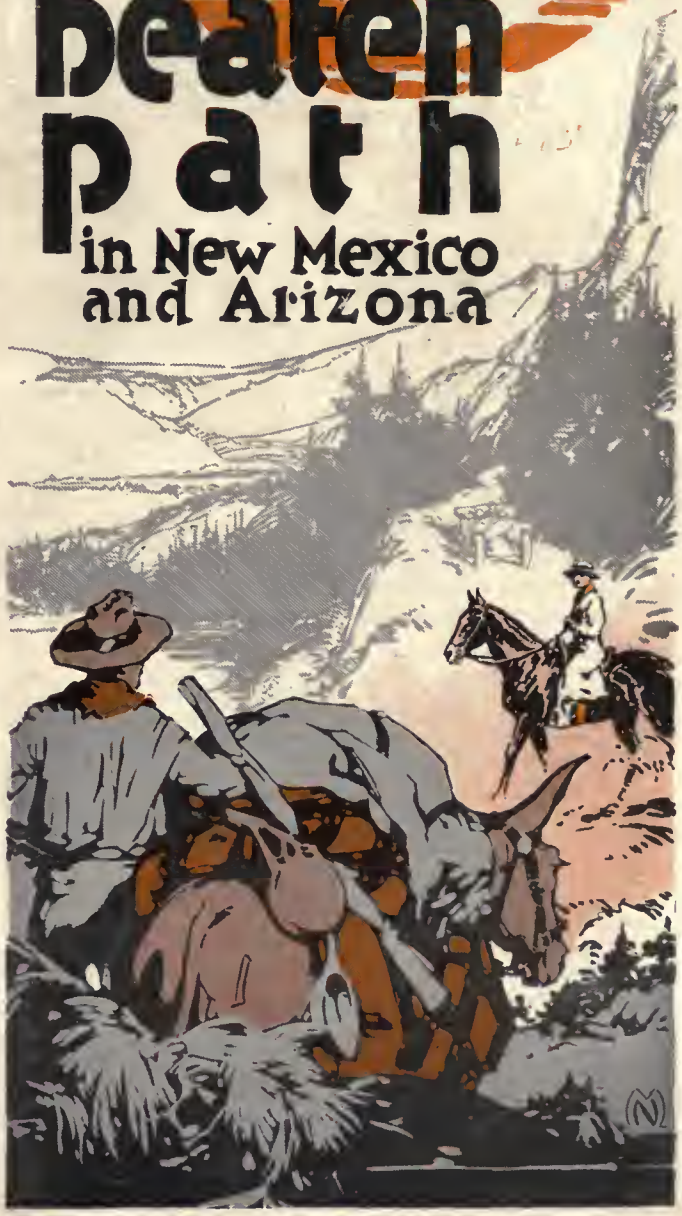
Free copies sent on request. Ask any Santa Fe agent about round-trip excursion fares to New Mexico and Arizona.

W. J. BLACK, Pass. Traffic Mgr., A. T. & S. F. Ry.
1118 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

Santa Fe

Off the beaten path

in New Mexico and Arizona



This is both the oldest and the newest region in the United States. Here the Spaniards came in 1540. Before that time, dating back a thousand years or more, populous Indian pueblos topped the heights. Both the Mexican and the Indian life—modified, of course—exists to-day, side by side with that of the up-to-date American.

A mile or more above the sea, the summer air always is pure and cool.

An ideal country for unusual outings.

TO BEGIN WITH.

The Santa Fe Railway takes you through the Southwest Enchanted Land. From car windows of the flying train you may see many strange sights. Here is an Indian pueblo of to-day, peopled by a brown race whose ancestors have lived in this same place for centuries. Near by are ruins of prehistoric pueblos, aged thousands of years. Over yonder is a petrified forest, aeons old. Criss-crossing the plateau are narrow clefts of profound depth. Painted deserts, rainbow-colored, delight the eye. Great pine forests clothe the higher altitudes. The plants are of unfamiliar species. The trees are different from back East. Herds of cattle and flocks of sheep browse on the succulent grasses. Cowboys and sheep herders everywhere are in evidence. Sunset and afterglow take on a new meaning, and at night the sky is alive with stars which appear almost to touch the earth.

It is a land of wide spaces and brilliant colors.

If you stop off between trains at some station en route, the close-at-hand view discloses other objects of interest. You become better acquainted with this new environment. A day at Laguna and Acoma pueblos, another day at the Petrified Forest or old Santa Fé, two or three days at Grand Canyon—they are well worth while.

But, to get at the real heart of the Southwest, you must leave the railway behind and take to the open country. If time is no object, and you like to rough it, engage saddle and pack horses for a long camping trip. That's the leisurely way. Or, if in more of a hurry, and willing to pay the extra price, hire an auto and compress three days of ordinary journeying into one. Each method has its advantages. Often the two can be combined.

Very good, you say; but how is one to know the best places to visit, time required, accommodations, cost, etc.?

The Santa Fe passenger department recently has had an expert investigation made of facilities offered by local concerns, catering to this class of travel. Nearly every trip mentioned has been taken by an experienced Santa Fe employe, with instructions to report facts as they are. Those not thus personally tried out have been carefully looked into. While not guaranteeing accommodations noted herein, they are believed to be accurately stated.

You are invited to try one of these trips. Only by getting off the beaten path can you really know the Southwest. And you will have had a unique outing of the pioneer sort.

The best times to go are late spring, summer and early fall—say from May to October, inclusive. Yet winter has its own charm, even if one can not move around so freely.

TRIPS ROUNDABOUT OLD SANTA FÉ.

In a setting that antedates Babylon, and under Moorish skies, this bit of the Orient called *La Ciudad Real de la Santa Fé de San Francisco* (the True City of the Holy Faith of St. Francis), located out in the New Mexico Rockies, invites the traveler searching for new scenes, confident that the city itself and the region roundabout will well repay a long sojourn.

Santa Fé was founded in 1606 by one of the Spanish conquistadores on the ruins of two Indian pueblos, in a land where once flourished the prehistoric cliff dwellers.

The Santa Fé of to-day is part old, part new. It is a city of about 8,000 inhabitants, a mixture of Americans and Mexicans, with a few Indians from the neighboring pueblos. It lies nearly a mile and a half above the sea, on a plateau rimmed by peaks 13,000 feet high. It is the immemorial capital of New Mexico and reached by a short branch line of the Santa Fe Railway from Lamy. Two other railroads also link it with the outside world.

Here the visitor may see the venerable Plaza, where Oñate first set up the banner of Spain, and where General Kearny planted the Stars and Stripes in 1846. The Old Palace is the most ancient governmental building in the United States. The Cathedral was begun in 1612. San Miguel Church dates back to 1607. A monument on the plaza commemorates the terminus of the old Santa Fé Trail.

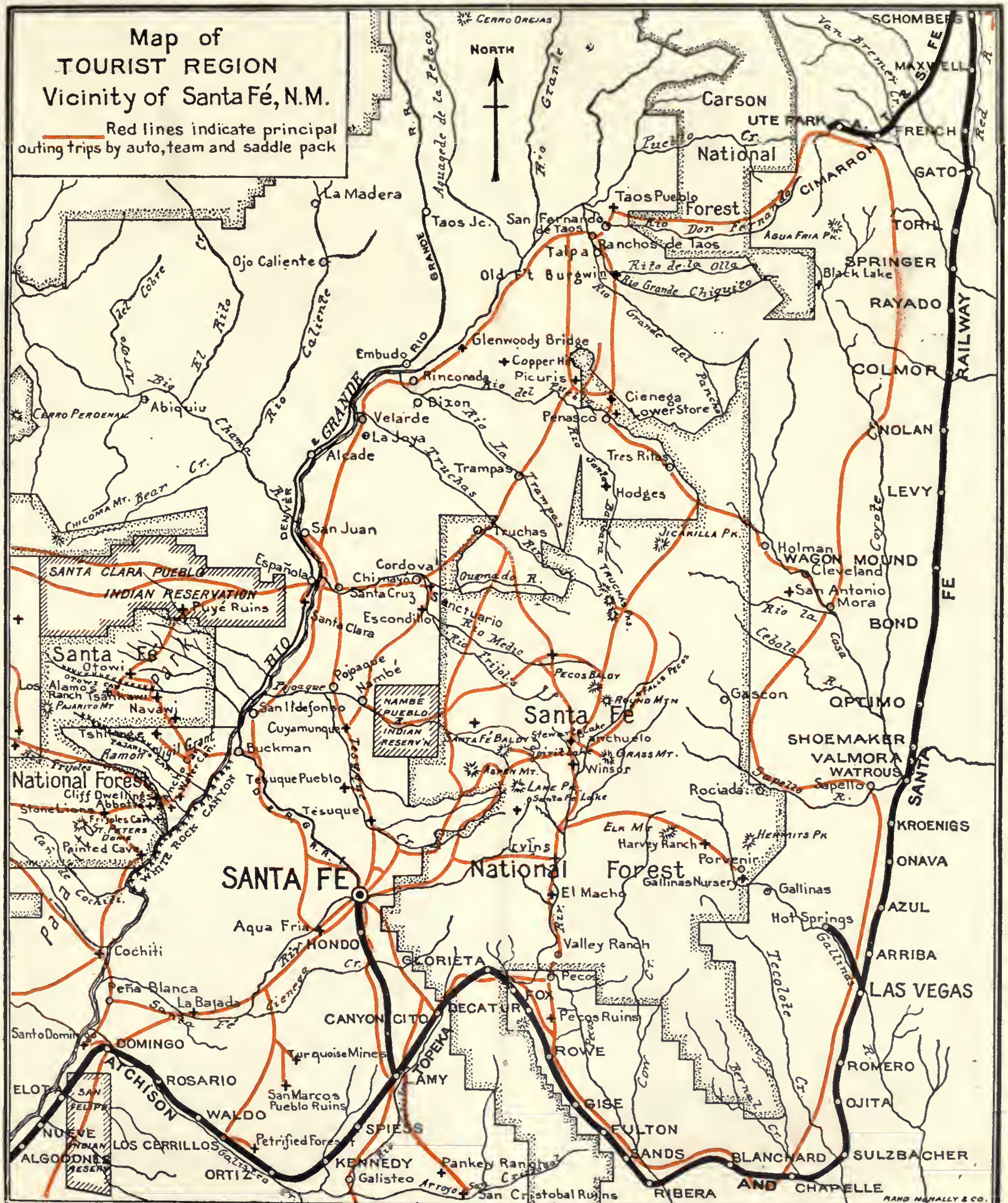
Everywhere are narrow, winding streets, lined with low adobes, where live dark-skinned Mexicans, descendants of the Spaniards who once owned all this land. These soft-voiced people closely affiliate with the gringo. They frankly enjoy the new ways—autos, electric lights, and the like—while clinging to old customs in dress and religion. They are loyal American citizens and good neighbors.

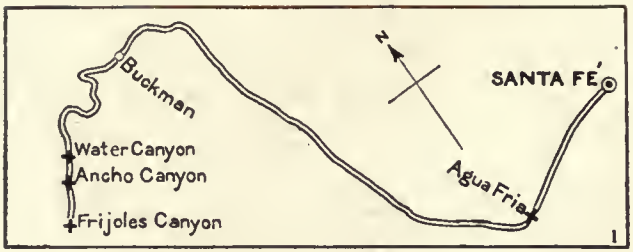
The more modern sections have up-to-date hotels, business blocks, schools and churches. Public buildings are many and costly. Most of the private residences recently built conform to what is known as the Santa Fé type of architecture—one-story adobes. In coming here the stranger finds every comfort alongside absolutely primitive surroundings. That's the chief charm of this remarkable little city.

This part of New Mexico is a sunny land, high and dry, with air that invigorates—an ideal place for outdoor life. Late spring, summer and early fall are the best seasons to go there.

Santa Fé is the center of what has been called the most wonderful fifty-mile-square in America. Where else can you, in a day's journey, reach Indian pueblos and Mexican villages, cliff dwellings and prehistoric ruins, the haunts of the bear and mountain lion, snow-clad peaks and trout streams? Where else can you motor like the wind over smooth highways, or follow the hounds after wild game, or take long camping trips on horseback with pack outfit? Where else is the Wild West wilder or the Romantic West more romantic? Where can you see more strange sights in a given time?

Fortunately the way of the traveler is made easy. The Rocky Mountain Camp Co., E. J. Ward, Manager, Santa Fé, N. M., cares for those who wish to fare forth into the country roundabout. A condensed description of service provided follows:


Map of
TOURIST REGION
Vicinity of Santa Fé, N.M.
Red lines indicate principal outing trips by auto, team and saddle pack
NORTH
Cerro Orejas
Carson
National
Forest
UTE PARK
SCHOMBERG
MAXWELL
FRENCH
GATO
TORIL
SPRINGER
Black Lake
RAYADO
COLMOR
NOLAN
LEVY
WAGON MOUND
BOND
OPTIMO
SHOEMAKER
VALMORA
WATROUS
KROENIGS
ONAVA
AZUL
ARRIBA
LAS VEGAS
ROMERO
OJITA
SULZBACHER
CHAPELLE
RAILWAY
SANTA FE
Van Bremer Cr.
Red R.
Cimarron
Coyote
La Madera
Taos Jc.
San Fernando de Taos
Taos Pueblo
Ranchos de Taos
Talpa
Old Ft Burgwin
Rio Don Fernando
Agua Fria Pk.
Rito de la Olla
Rio Grande Chiquito
Rio Grande del Rancho
Ojo Caliente
Rio Caliente
Aguaje de la Petaca
Rio Grande
Arroyo del Cobre
El Rito
Big Chama
Abiquiu
Cerro Pedernal
Chicoma Mt.
Bear Cr.
Embudo
Glenwoody Bridge
Copper Hill
Picuris
Rinconada
Rio del Pueblo
Dixon
Velarde
La Joya
Alcade
Cienega
Lower Store
Penasco
Tres Ritos
Trampas
Rio La Trampas
Rio Truchas
Hodges
San Juan
Truchas
Jicarilla Pk.
Holman
Cleveland
San Antonio
Mora
Rio La Casa
Cebolla
Española
Cordova
Chimayo
Santa Cruz
Quemado R.
Santa Clara Pueblo
Indian Reservation
Puyé Ruins
Santa Clara
Escondillo
Sanctuario
Rio Medio
Rio Frijoles
Pecos Baldy
Round Mtn
Santa Fe
Otowi
Los Alamos
Ranch
Pajarito Mt
Navawi
Tshirege
Pojoaque
Nambé
San Ildefonso
Cuyamunque
Nambe Pueblo Indian Reserv'n
Santa Fé Baldy
Stewart Lake
Panchuelo
Grass Mt.
Winsor
Aspen Mt.
Lake Pk.
Santa Fe Lake
Gascon
Rociada
Sapello R.
Buckman
Tesuque Pueblo
Tesuque
National Forest
Cliff Dwellings
Stone Lions
Frijoles Cañon
St. Peters Dome
Painted Cave
White Rock Canyon
Cañon de Cochiti
Elk Mt
Harvey Ranch
Hermits Pk
Porvenir
Gallinas Nursery
Gallinas
Irvins
SANTA FE
National Forest
El Macho
Hot Springs
Aqua Fria
HONDO
Cochiti
Valley Ranch
GLORIETA
Pecos
Tecolote
Peña Blanca
La Bajada
Santa Fe
Cienega
CANYONCITO
DECATUR
FOX
Pecos Ruins
Santo Domingo
DOMINGO
Turquoise Mines
ROWE
ATCHISON
TOPEKA
ROSARIO
LAMY
San Marcos Pueblo Ruins
GISE
ELOTA
San Felipe
WALDO
SPIESS
FULTON
NUEVE
Indian Reserv.
LOS CERRILLOS
Petrified Forest
SANDS
ALGODONES
ORTIZ
KENNEDY
Pankey Ranch
Galisteo
Arroyo
San Cristobal Ruins
RIBERA
BLANCHARD
AND
Bernal Cr.
RAND MCNALLY & CO.



The Rocky Mountain Camp Co., Erwin J. Ward, Mgr., Santa Fé, N. M., announces the following trips by auto or saddle horses and pack, Nos. 1 to 14, inclusive:

No. 1.— Santa Fé to Frijoles Canyon.

Go and return one day. Distance, 72 miles, round trip.
Route, via Agua Fria and Buckman.
Fare, $30 for party of six or less in six-passenger auto with chauffeur, or $25 for party of four or less in four-passenger auto with chauffeur. Only light baggage carried.
Meals, extra for party, noon lunch at Abbott's ranch, 75 cents and $1 each.
Regular daily auto trips during tourist season (June to September, inclusive), fare $6.25 per passenger; at other times by special arrangement.
NOTE.— *For stay over night, returning to Santa Fé next day, making a two days' trip, the additional auto fare for entire party will be $17.50 for six-passenger car and $15.00 for four-passenger car, plus lodging and meals at Abbott's, $2.50 each person.*

The Rio Grande crossing at Buckman bridge, the three-mile crawl up the old lumber road to Pajarito Plateau, also the ride in and out of Water and Ancho canyons, are out of the ordinary.

The Canyon of El Rito de los Frijoles (Little River of the Beans) is one of several short gorges that deeply cut the high Pajarito Plateau on the west bank of the Rio Grande. Noted for its remarkable ruins of fifteen prehistoric villages on the floor of the valley; of these the most important is Tyú-onyi, an old community house of several hundred rooms. The Ceremonial Cave, 150 feet above the stream, and reached by ladders, is one of the hundreds of side wall caves in the volcanic tufa.

Judge Abbott's ranch resort, House of the Ten Alders, provides home comforts.

Near the mouth of the canyon the Rito leaps over ledges almost 160 feet high, forming two exquisite waterfalls.

Because of the archæological features of the Rito de los Frijoles, the United States Government has set it aside as the Bandelier National Monument. In the caves of the Rito have been found some two hundred frescoes.

Ancient Kiva In Ceremonial Cave, Frijoles Canyon.

No. 2.— Santa Fé to Tschirege, Tsankawi and Otowi.

Round trip in one day. Distance, 70 miles, round trip.
Route, via Agua Fria and Buckman.
Fare, $30 for party of six or less in six-passenger auto with chauffeur, or $25 for party of four or less in four-passenger auto with chauffeur.
Meals, extra for party; noon basket lunch, 50 cents each. Light baggage only.

These three large communal ruins are in Pajarito Park, on west bank of Rio Grande. Tschirege is the nearest, being 27 miles from Santa Fé by road and located on Ramon Vigil grant. Tsankawi and Otowi are included in the Bandelier National Monument. At Otowi important excavations recently have been made by the Commercial Museum of Philadelphia.

Tschirege stands on the point of a mesa whose cliff faces contain rock-hewn caves. It includes the ruins of a communal house of a thousand rooms, and is almost inaccessible except by the Stairway of the Plumed Serpent. This ruin was one of the first to be partly excavated by Dr. Edgar L. Hewett, of the School of American Research. It is on the Ramon Vigil grant of 30,000 acres, owned by a group of Detroit automobile manufacturers, who maintain a clubhouse.

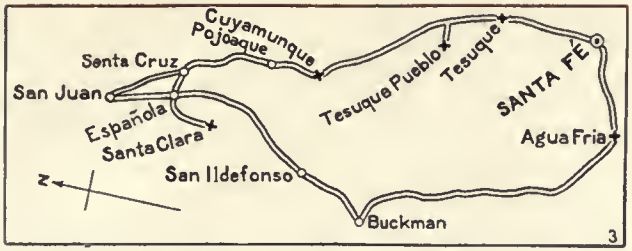
Otowi, too, was first excavated by Dr. Hewett and the collection taken from it is one of the priceless heritages of the National Museum at Washington, D. C. Reputed by tradition to be the ancestral home, twelve centuries ago, of a clan of the present Tewa Indians, who now live only eight miles away. Here may be seen the broken food-bowls, children's playthings of stone and pottery, and stone implements of the men, scattered around the excavated, crumbled homes of a once proud, virile race.

Not far from Otowi is Los Alamos Ranch Outdoor School for Boys, conducted by Mr. Ashley Pond, where boys twelve to sixteen years old are given the benefits of outdoor life while getting an education.

Tsankawi is one of the most spectacular of the community houses, located on a high mesa reached by trails worn deeply into the rock. At all three sites, the sides of the cliffs are lined with natural and made caves, occupied in pre-Spanish times by the Cliff Dwellers.

Prehistoric Stone Tents at Otowi.

No. 3.— Santa Fé to Tesuque, San Juan and Santa Clara.



Out and back in one day. Distonce, 78 miles, round trip.
Route, going via Tesuque, Pojoaque, Santa Cruz ond Española; returning via San Ildefonso ond Buckmon.
Fore, $30 for party of six in six-possenger outo, with chauffeur, or $25 for porty of four or less in four-passenger auto with chouffeur.
Meals, extra for party; noon lunch at El Oñote Hotel, Espoñolo, 50 cents eoch. Light baggage only.

NOTE.—Ample stops at Tesuque, San Juan, Santa Clara and San Ildefonso pueblos. Only short stops at Santa Cruz, Pojoaque and Buckman. By lengthening trip to two days, stopping over night at Española, all points can be visited more leisurely; in that event, extra auto fare for entire party will be $17.50 for six-passenger car, and $15 for four-passenger car; extra meals and lodging at Española, each person, $2.50 or $3.

San Ildefonso Indian pueblo (pop. 133) lies at foot of Battle Mountain, intersection of Rio Grande and Pojoaque Rivers, 27 miles by road northeast of Santa Fé. Inhabitants make pottery; two ceremonial kivas, also old church with ruins of convent. Important fiestas occur January 23 and September 6.

The old pueblo of San Ildefonso lies on other side of Rio Grande. In revolution of 1680 the two Franciscans in charge of mission were killed by Indians and mission destroyed. San Ildefonso at one time had nearly 1,000 inhabitants.

The pueblo of Santa Clara (pop. 227), five miles north of San Ildefonso, but across the Rio Grande, is noted for black pottery. Santa Clara dance is held August 12.

Pojoaque (pop. 15), 18 miles north of Santa Fé, is a historic Indian pueblo now mainly occupied by Mexicans. Principal fiesta on December 12.

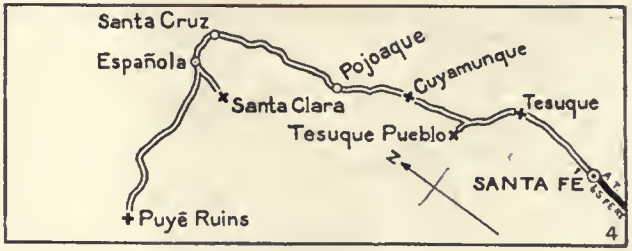
San Juan (pop. 381) is 6 miles north of Española. The tiny farms belonging to the Indian villagers are well kept. On June 24, St. John's Day, occur ceremonial dances, games and foot-races.

The old Indian village of Tesuque (pop. 77) is a prehistoric pueblo; here pottery idols are made, also drums, bows and arrows, etc.; fiesta is held November 12. Seat of mission of San Lorenzo, established by Benavides. The pueblo had more than 500 inhabitants as late as 1749.

Santa Clara is rich in traditions. The Tewa name means "Where the wild rosebushes grow near the water."

Watching San Juan Day Races, San Juan Pueblo.

No. 4.— Santa Fé to Puyé.



There and bock in one doy.
Distance, 84 miles round trip, direct, or 88 miles via Santa Clora.
Route, via Tesuque Pueblo, Cuyomunque, Pojoaque, Sonta Cruz, Espoñolo and Santa Claro.
Fare, $40 for party of six or less in six-possenger auto with chauffeur, or $30 for porty of four or less in four-possenger auto with chouffeur.
Meals, extra for party; noon lunch ot El Oñate Hotel, Española, 50 cents each. Light baggoge only.

NOTE.— *If porty wishes to stay over night, returning to Santa Fé next day, making a two doys' trip, the additional outo fare for entire porty will be $22.50, for six-passenger cor, and $17.50 for four-passenger, plus hotel ot Espoñolo, $2.50 or $3 for eoch person.*

The Puyé is one of the largest of the prehistoric communal dwellings, having had some 1,600 rooms in its prime. The South House was 218 feet long and 80 feet wide, terraced like Taos and contained 173 rooms on ground floor. Here have been held summer sessions of the School of American Research. Caves and shrines all are well preserved. The Puyé settlement had a great quadrangle on the mesa top — four terraced community houses set around a court — and cliff villages near the top of the talus.

The one-day trip also permits inspection of Santa Clara Indian pueblo. To adequately see all points of interest, two days are required.

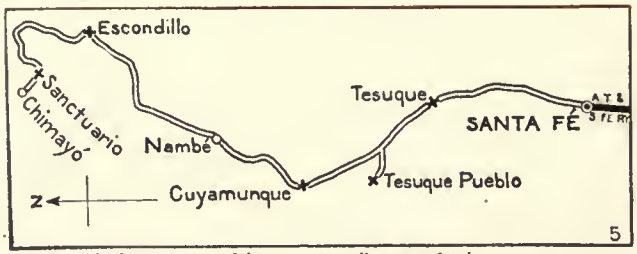
Puyé is pointed out as the ancestral home of the Santa Clara pueblos. The ruin has been in part excavated by the School of American Research, and the choicest types of its ancient pottery and artifacts are on exhibit at the Museum of New Mexico in the Palace at Santa Fé. The location of Puyé is superb. From the brow of the cliff the eye sweeps as far north as the Taos Mountains. Directly in front lies the valley of the Rio Grande. Just beyond runs the majestic rampart of the Blood of Christ Range. To the south, the eye reaches almost as far as the Staked Plains. The west is framed by the deep blue of the Jemez Mountains.

The inhabitants of Santa Clara are among the most hospitable of the Rio Grande Valley Indians.

The road from Española to the Puyé or from Santa Clara to the Puyé is difficult for automobiles at present, but there is promise of its being put into better condition.

Ruins of South House, Puyé.

No. 5.— Santa Fé to Tesuque, Nambé and Chimayó.



Round trip in one day. Distance, 64 miles round trip.
Route, via Tesuque, Nambé, Escondillo and Sanctuario.
Fare, $25 for party of six persons or less in six-passenger auto with chauffeur, or $20 for party of four or less in four-passenger auto with chauffeur.
Meals, extra; noon lunch at Chimayó, 50 cents each. Light baggage only.

Chimayó (pop. 250), along the Santa Cruz River, is a Mexican village on the old Taos highway, skirting the foothills. Noted for its Chimayó blankets, woven on century-old foot looms by native Mexicans. Close by is Sanctuario, the Lourdes of New Mexico, with its quaint chapel, where many miraculous cures have been reported. Not far distant is the campanile of another church ascribed to the Penitentes. The Sanctuario, built by Bernardo Abeyta in 1816, is primitive in its architecture, being 60 feet in length by 24 in width, with massive walls. It is embellished with native wood carvings. Pilgrims come from as far away as Colorado, Arizona and Mexico to worship at the shrine.

Nambé (pop. 88) is an Indian village on Nambé River famed for its ceremonial kiva. This ancient kiva is open to visitors. A few miles above Nambé, in a wild, rocky gorge, are the Nambé Falls, the finest waterfall in this region. Annual fiesta comes on the fourth of October.

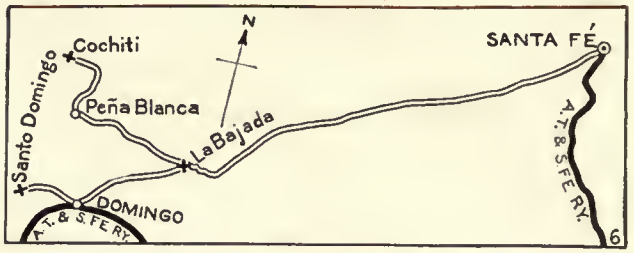
Nambé was the seat of one of the earliest Franciscan missions of New Mexico. The fine old church was destroyed in the Pueblo Rebellion and afterwards rebuilt by Gov. Bustamente in 1729. Later it was modernized and is now used as a parish church for infrequent services.

The road to Chimayó lies through sandstone hills, weirdly carved into fantastic shapes. It is a picturesque thoroughfare, with a few steep grades. Between Nambé and Chimayó, but off the main roads, lies a park of grotesque sandstone formations, that is declared by travelers to equal in interest the Garden of the Gods at Manitou.

Chimayó is one of the historic settlements of the State. Here the Chimayó Rebellion had its inception. Across the river from Sanctuario is a Presbyterian mission and the Chimayó plaza. The Chimayó valley is noted for its early apricots and apples.

Sanctuario, the Lourdes of New Mexico.

No. 6.— Santa Fé to Cochiti and Santo Domingo.



Round trip in one day. Distance, 82 miles round trip.
Route, via La Bajada Hill and Peña Blanca, along El Camino Real.
Fare, $30 for party of six or less in six-passenger auto with chauffeur, or $25 for party of four or less in four-passenger auto with chauffeur.
Meals, extra for party; noon lunch at Cochiti, 50 cents each. Light baggage only.

Cochiti (pop. 237) is an Indian village, located on west bank of the Rio Grande, three miles north of Peña Blanca. The Cochiti Dance occurs July 14, in honor of the patron saint of the pueblo. The chief feature of this ceremony is the "tabla" dance, participated in by two divisions of forty persons each. A decisive battle was fought in 1694 on the heights above Cochiti.

Near the village is the Painted Cave. The stone pumas of Potrero de Las Vacas likewise are famous. The pottery manufactured here simulates animal forms. For several months Cochiti was the temporary home of Adolph Bandelier, explorer and author of the "Delightmakers." A few Mexican families have lived in this village since 1828.

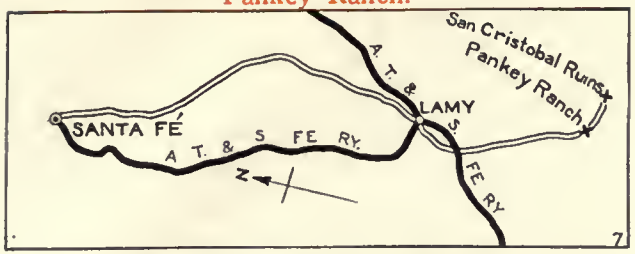
Santo Domingo (pop. 817) is the largest of the lower Rio Grande Indian pueblos. It is situated above the mouth of the Galisteo. Antique kivas may be seen, but the present church is comparatively modern, the old mission church having been washed away by destructive floods. The people here are fine specimens of our First Americans, tall and shapely, with intelligent faces. They are well worth studying.

The Cochitis point to Rito de los Frijoles as their ancestral home. From the Rito south as far as the present Cochiti are a number of communal ruins which were successively occupied by the Cochiti clans. The clan life of this and the neighboring pueblos is reminiscent of old Scotland, though more involved.

On the road to Cochiti is the quaint settlement of Peña Blanca, with its Franciscan convent, old chapel and schools. The road also runs over La Bajada Hill, celebrated for its switchbacks and tremendous vistas of the Rio Grande Valley. At the foot of this hill lies the village of La Bajada; here are the ruins of an old inn or roadhouse, and across the Santa Fé River are the partly excavated ruins of Tsinatay.

Plaza of Santo Domingo During Annual August Ceremony.

No. 7.— Santa Fé to San Cristobal Ruins and Pankey Ranch.



A journey of one day. Distance, 58 miles, round trip.
Route, via Arroyo Hondo, Piedras Negras Canyon, Apache Canyon, Lamy station and Pankey Ranch.
Fare, $25 for party of six or less in six-passenger auto with chauffeur, or $20 for party of four or less in four-passenger auto with chauffeur.
Meals, extra; noon basket lunch, 50 cents each person. Light baggage only.

The San Cristobal Ruins, and groups of prehistoric mounds in vicinity, were excavated in recent years.

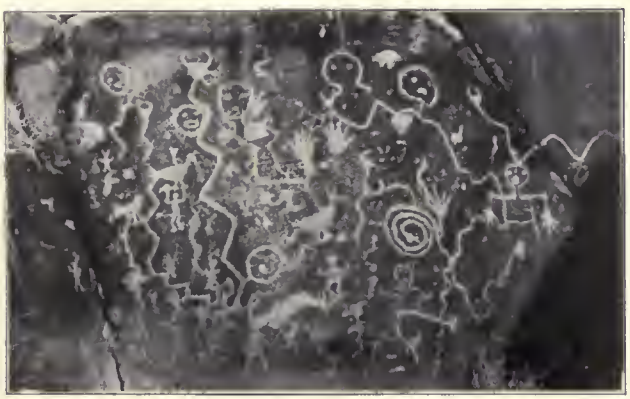
San Cristobal was known as Yam-p'ham-ba by the native Indians, which means "narrow belt of willows." The pueblo — one of several in this district — was located on one side of San Cristobal arroyo. The village proper was built of stone and the walls were quite thick. This probably belongs to the older class of pueblo structures, i. e., a compact, one-story building of many rooms.

The history of this settlement is identical with that of San Lazaro, the ruins of which lie six miles west of Galisteo, on the eastern slope of El Chorro arroyo. San Cristobal was named by Castaño de Sosa in 1591, and in the year 1680 is said to have had a population of more than 800. After the Spaniards were driven out, the Indians of San Cristobal settled south of present San Juan — later most of their descendants migrated to the Hopi country.

Like Galisteo and the other pueblos of the Galisteo Basin, San Cristobal was occupied by the Tano tribe, now extinct — they were virtually exterminated shortly after the Pueblo Revolt, being among the first to besiege Santa Fé and to take possession of the city, notwithstanding the fact that the Pueblo plot is said to have been revealed by some of the friendly inhabitants of the doomed village.

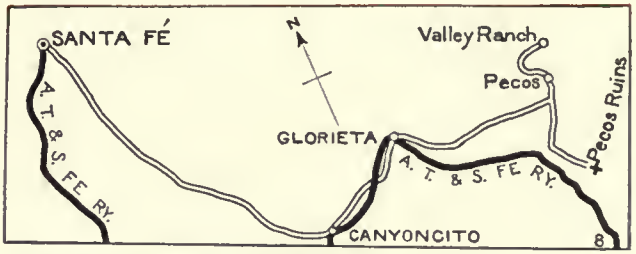
The rock pictographs in San Cristobal Canyon are on the Pankey cattle ranch. The Pankey ranch covers the Eaton land grant of many thousand acres and is one of the largest cattle outfits in New Mexico. On the southeast corner the Toltec Oil Company is boring for oil. On this ranch is one of the few herds of wild horses in the State.

The scenery through Piedras Negras and Apache canyons is picturesque.



Pictographs, Pankey Ranch.

No. 8.— Santa Fé to Pecos Ruins and Valley Ranch.



There and back, one day. Distance, 58 miles, round trip.
Route, via Canyoncito and Glorieta.
Fare, $25 for party of six or less in six-passenger auto with chauffeur, or $20 for party of four or less in four-passenger auto with chauffeur. Light baggage only.
Meals, extra for party; noon lunch at Valley Ranch, 75 cents each.

Valley Ranch is an all-the-year-round resort, located along the Pecos River, at the gateway of the road leading to the headquarters of that stream. It is a pleasant stopping-place for tourist travel, attracted thither by the fine fishing and the opportunities for horseback rides and mountain-climbing. Many Santa Féans week-end there.

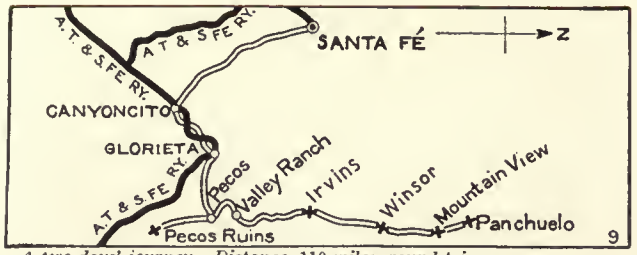
A side run of a few miles brings the sightseer to the restored ruins of the ancient Pecos church, built in 1617; also, adjacent are the ruins of Indian pueblo of Cicuyé now being excavated by the archæological department of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. This mission was abandoned in 1782 and pueblo deserted in 1838, the thirteen survivors going to Jemez. A settlement probably existed on this site continuously for nine centuries prior to 1540.

When first visited by the Spaniards in 1540, eighty years before Plymouth Rock, Pecos was undoubtedly the largest town in what is now the United States. It was a walled city, and its inhabitants were warlike and self-reliant. Graphic descriptions of it are found in the old Spanish chronicles and writings by Castañeda, de Sosa, Benavides and others. It was besieged at various times, being the eastern outpost of Pueblo civilization and exposed to attack by the Plains tribes. Its balconies and subterranean chambers were noted in their day, and the latter have just been disclosed by excavations. The site is owned by the Museum of New Mexico, and the mission church ruins were restored by the School of American Research.

The Mexican village of Pecos, midway between Valley Ranch and Cicuyé, is another attraction. En route, one has a glimpse of Apache Canyon and the battlefield of Glorieta, where a crucial battle of the Civil War was fought in 1862. Gen. Kearny fought the Mexicans in Apache Canyon in 1846.

Restored Ruins of Old Pecos Mission Church.

No. 9.—Santa Fé to Valley Ranch and Upper Pecos.



A two days' journey. Distonce, 110 miles, round trip.
Route, via Glorieto, Pecos Ruins ond Valley Ronch.
Fore, $60 for porty of six or less in six-passenger outo with chouffeur, or $50 for porty of four or less in four-possenger outo with chouffeur.
Meals ond lodging, extra for party, estimoted at $5.50 each person. Light boggage only.

On the way to Pecos village, the route followed is similar to that under Trip No. 8, passing Glorieta battlefield, Canyoncito and visiting the ruins of the Pecos pueblo, where extensive excavating has been done the past few years. Turning north at Pecos village, the Valley Ranch, a famous tourist resort, is passed.

The road from Valley Ranch to the Upper Pecos is one of the finest scenic drives in this whole country. The road follows the Pecos Canyon and the Pecos River — a beautiful, rushing mountain stream — through forests of aspen and pine, with numerous side streams flowing in through smaller canyons along the way.

The Upper Pecos is the American Tyrol. In summer it is the home of hundreds of vacationers, who either camp out in tents or live in cottages. The U. S. Forest Service is making this part of the Santa Fé National Forest into one of the nation's foremost playgrounds by leasing cottage sites in ideal locations and at nominal rentals.

There is a well-built auto road as far up as the U. S. Forest Ranger's station at Panchuelo, passing El Macho, Irvins-on-the-Pecos, Winsors and Mountain View Ranch. The Pecos is a noted trout stream, stocked yearly by Uncle Sam, and dearly loved by the disciples of Izaak Walton.

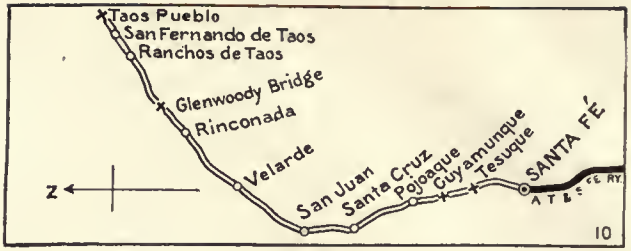
On the upper Pecos are found coal, copper, zinc and other mines. Glorious horseback trails, built by the Forest Service, lead across the stupendous Santa Fé Mountains into the Santa Fé Canyon, and to the Scenic Highway across the Dalton Divide.

This region is an ideal one for pack and hunting trips.

In that well-known book of travel, "Through the Unknown Southwest," Agnes C. Laut devotes a chapter to the Pecos Forests. She traversed this same route, through Glorieta and Valley Ranch. Her description of the ride up Pecos Canyon in a wagon with a Mexican driver is full of thrills.

A Scene on the Upper Pecos River.

No. 10.— Santa Fé to Taos.



Requires three days. Distonce, 196 miles, round trip, ond round about Toos.
Route, via Tesuque, Pojoaque, Santa Cruz, Velarde, Glenwoody and Cieneguillo. Return some way.
This schedule ollows one day en route in each direction, ond one doy in which to see the two Mexican settlements of Ranchos de Taos and Fernandez de Toos, as well os the Indion pueblo of Son Geronimo de Toos. By stoying a day longer, more time can be given to this locality — the extra cost will be $17.50 for six-passenger car and $15 for four-possenger cor, ond obout $2.50 or $3 for meols ond lodging ot hotel in Fernandez de Taos.
Fore for three doys' trip, $85 for porty of six or less in six-passenger outo with chauffeur, or $70 for party of four or less in four-passenger auto with chouffeur.
Meals ond lodging for three doys' trip, extro, estimated at $6 each person. Light boggoge only.

At Velarde the road strikes the Rio Grande and follows the canyon of that river for many miles, finally emerging on a high plateau and crossing same until Fernandez de Taos is reached, in the foothills of the high Taos Mountains.

Taos Valley is one of the loveliest of New Mexican valleys.

At Ranchos de Taos is an old mission church, built in 1778.

Fernandez de Taos is noted as the former home of Kit Carson, the scout; here, too, once lived Governor Bent, Col. St. Vrain and Judge Beaubien; at present it is celebrated as the summer home of prominent eastern artists, including E. Irving Couse, Bert G. Phillips, Joseph H. Sharp, E. L. Blumenschein, W. Herbert Dunton, O. E. Berninghaus, Walter Ufer and Victor Higgins; its artist colony is closely related to that of Santa Fé.

The Indian pueblo of San Geronimo de Taos (pop. 517), a few miles distant, is located on opposite sides of the Taos River, one section of communal adobe houses rising to a height of seven stories, the other five. These great piles look like pyramids. There are seven kivas and a modern mission church. The inhabitants retain their primitive ways. The festival of San Geronimo is annually held on September 30. This region was first visited by an officer of Coronado's expedition in 1541, and was made a Spanish mission in 1617.

NOTE.— This can be extended into a five days' outing, coming back by way of Cimarron, Mora and Las Vegas.

Indian Pueblo of San Geronimo de Taos.

No. 11.— Santa Fé to Gran Quivira, Abó, Cuarai and Manzano.

A three days' journey. Distance, 324 miles, round trip.
Route, by way of Lamy, Galistea, Estancia and Mountainair; return via Aba, Becker, Belen and Albuquerque.
Fare, $95 for party of six or less in six-passenger auto with chauffeur, or $85 for party of four or less in four-passenger auto with chauffeur.
Meals and lodging extra, estimated at $7.50 each for entire trip. Light baggage only.

In the Estancia Valley of Central New Mexico, east of the Manzano and Sandia Mountains, is the region of Salt Lakes, where also are found the mission church and prehistoric pueblo ruins of Cuarai, Abó and La Gran Quivira. Of these, La Gran Quivira (or Tabira) is most widely known. First missions among Piro pueblos of the Salinas were established in 1629 at Abó and Tabira, and probably also at Tenabó, and destroyed by Apache and Pueblo Indians in 1674.

Gran Quivira is now a National Monument. The adjoining portion of the pueblo ruins is owned by the Museum of New Mexico, as also is the site of the pueblo and mission ruins of La Cuarai.

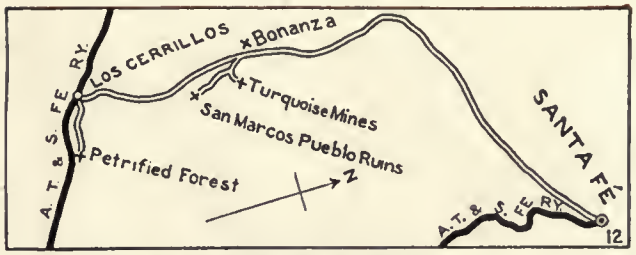
Abó is the most beautiful of the mission church ruins in the Southwest. Cliffs of prehistoric painted rocks are found near Abó station.

The Manzano pueblos are known as "The Cities That Were Forgotten," or "The Cities That Died of Fear," having been abandoned just before the Pueblo Revolution of 1680 on account of Apache raids and having been practically forgotten for two centuries following. The survivors of the ancient inhabitants, the Piro and Tigua Indians, are found on both sides of the Rio Grande, south of El Paso, at Senecú del Sur, in Chihuahua. The entire Piro division of the Tanoan family is thought to have numbered nine thousand persons early in the seventeenth century; only a few descendants survive and they hardly can be distinguished from Mexicans. Manzano has the oldest apple orchard in the United States of America, planted before the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock.

On the return leg of the journey the way lies across a mountain range, then dipping down to the valley of the Rio Grande. That stream is followed most of the way home, not far from Santa Fe rails.

La Cuarai Mission Church Ruin.

No. 12.— Santa Fé to San Marcos Pueblo Ruins.



A one day's journey. Distance, 50 miles, round trip.
Route, by way of Cienega and Turquoise Mines.
Fare, $25 for party of six or less in six-passenger auto with chauffeur, or $20 for party of four or less in four-passenger auto with chauffeur.
Meals, noon basket lunch, 50 cents each.

The Turquoise Mine is owned by the American Turquoise Co., in which the Tiffanys of New York are interested, and has not been operated to any extent for the past few years. The New Mexican turquoise is said by high authority to bear a greater resemblance to the Egyptian rather than to the Persian specimens of that mineral. The Tanos of Santo Domingo regard themselves as the real owners of the site, and often visit it.

South of the Turquoise Mine is found the ruin of San Marcos Pueblo, where an interesting time may be had searching for arrowheads and other Indian relics.

San Marcos was one of the largest of the pueblos in ancient times, something like 3,000 rooms being included in the community houses.

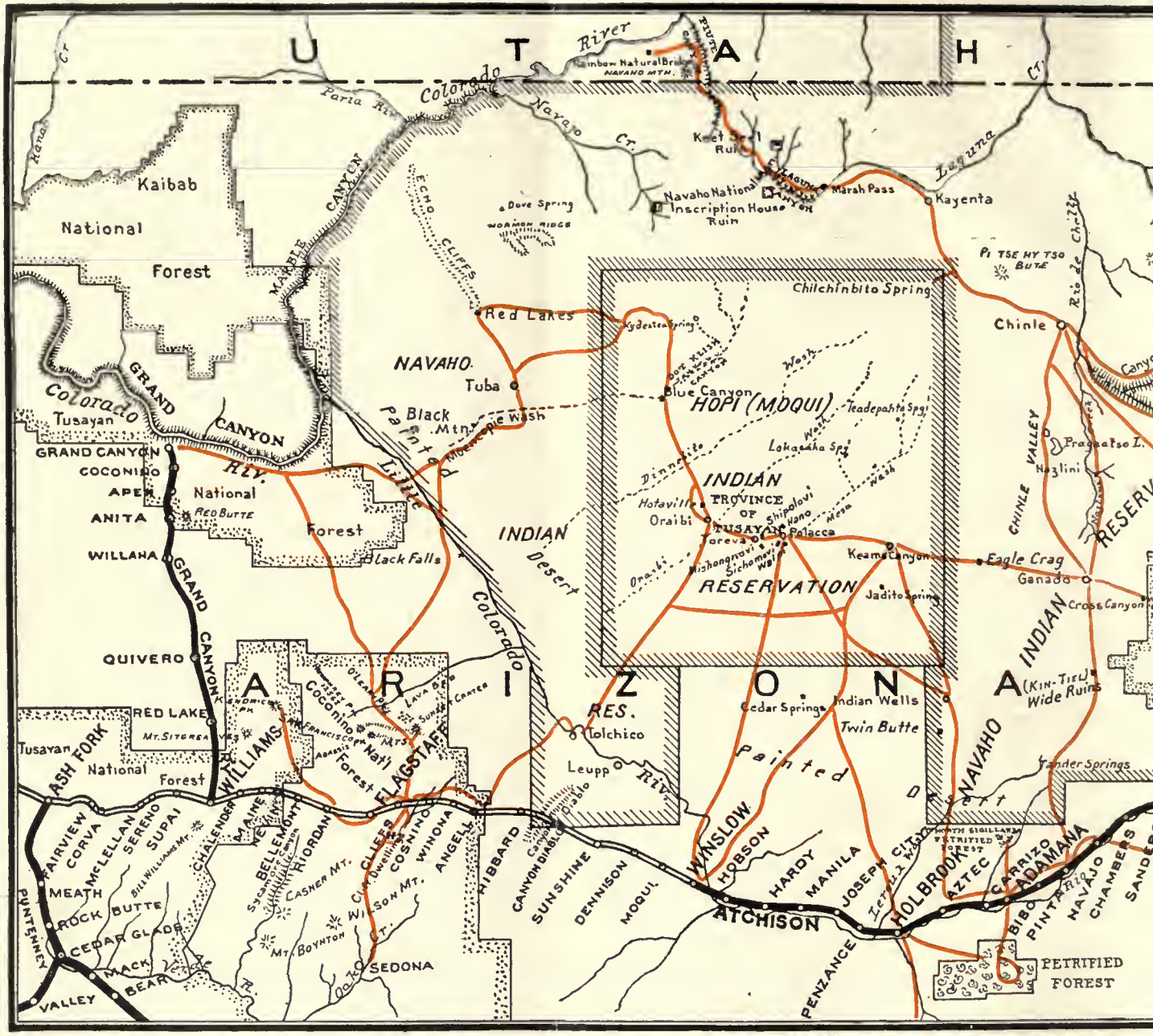
The Queres name was Ya-tze, but the Tanos called it Kuakaa. The name San Marcos was given in 1591 by Gaspar Castaño de Sosa. The place was abandoned in 1680. When Diego de Vargas passed through, in 1692, it was then in ruins.

The Cash Entry Mine is a silver mine a few miles south of San Marcos. It is usual on this trip to visit the small Petrified Forest three miles east of Cerrillos, on the main line of the Santa Fe Railway. The petrified trees here found are similar to those of the noted Petrified Forest of Arizona, but they are not nearly as numerous.

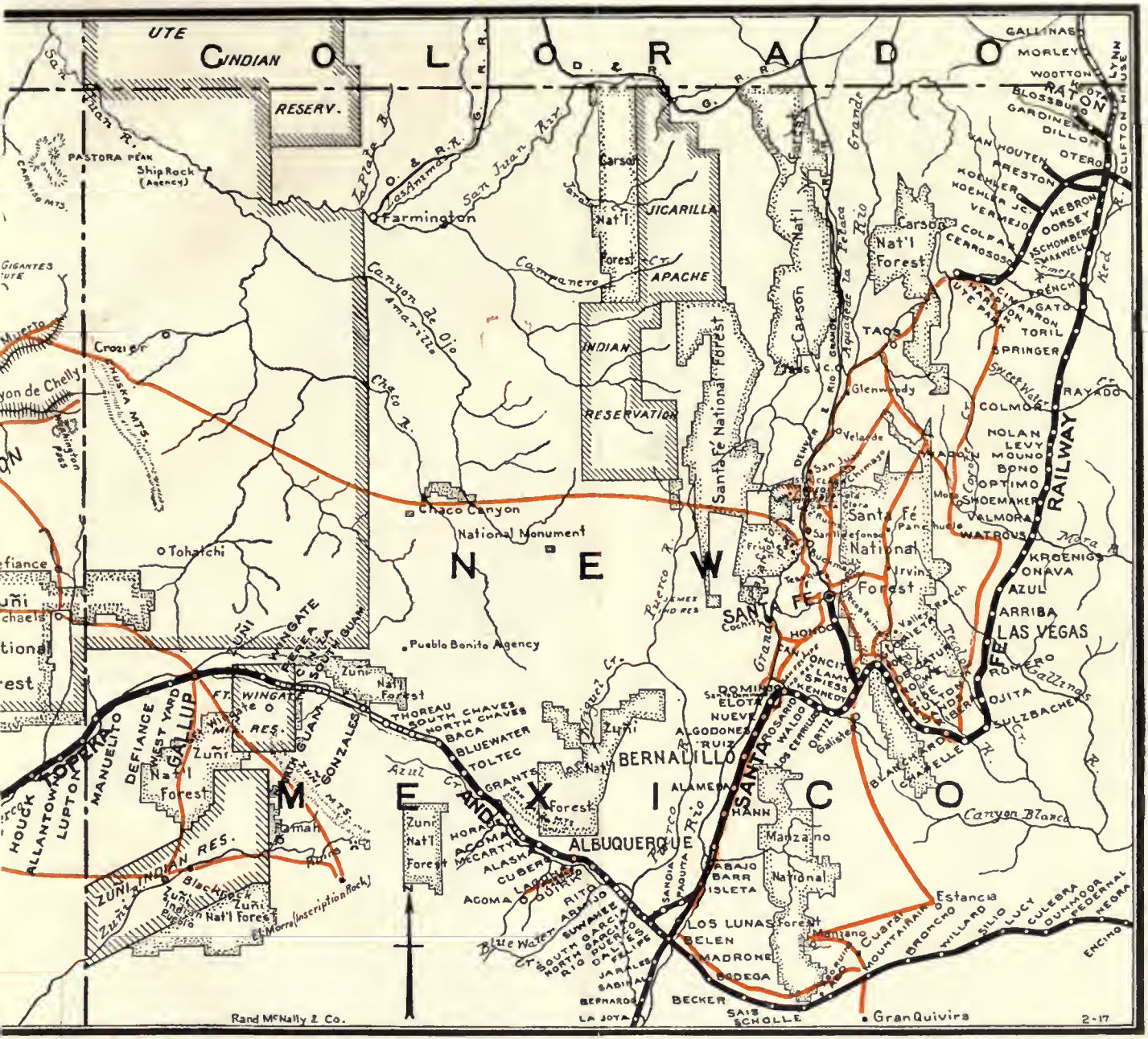
Just before reaching the Turquoise Mines, the historic mining camp of Bonanza is passed. Here General Lew Wallace had mining interests and would spend days in the two-story frame house still to be seen there. Occasionally he had with him his manuscript of Ben Hur, which he was then writing, and part of the story is said to have been written here.

Near by is the Tano pueblo ruin of Cienega, which, like San Marcos, has been partially excavated. Cienega is a quaint settlement, peculiar because of the red color of its houses, caused by the redness of the clay from which the adobes are made.

Auta Party on Upper Pecos.

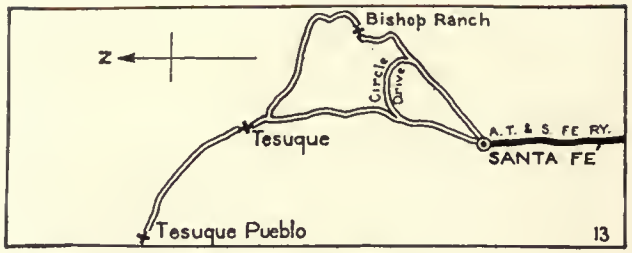


This map shows some of the trips that may be taken by saddle and pack, also by tea
vary from quick one-day auto jaunts to thirty-day saddle and pack camping trips. T
mountains, painted deserts and petrified forests. The Grand Canyon, too, and lesser c
And all for a reasonable price, keeping in touch with civilization, ye



or auto to out-of-the-way places in northern New Mexico and Arizona. These outings
ey include Indian pueblos, Mexican villages, prehistoric cliff-dwellings, snowcapped
yons. You can fish, hunt, tramp and sight-see. You can rough it to any extent desired.
apart from it. Suitable for late spring, summer and early fall months.

No. 13.— Santa Fé to Tesuque Indian Pueblo.



A three hours' journey. Distance, 18 miles, round trip.
Route, by way of Tesuque Village.
Fare, $10 for party of six or less in six-passenger auto with chauffeur, or $7 for party of four or less in four-passenger auto with chauffeur. Light baggage only.

The Tesuque Indian Pueblo, located nine miles north of Santa Fé, is the nearest pueblo to that city. For those having but a few hours to spend, this trip is recommended, as Tesuque probably is one of the finest examples of pueblo life. In connection with this journey, at an additional expense of $3, an hour can be devoted to "Seeing Santa Fé," with a capable guide.

The trip to Tesuque is one of the most charming, mile for mile, that can be taken in the Southwest. The ascent from Santa Fé to the Tesuque Divide is made in part over the Sena Circle Drive, on the ridge of a foothill, commanding vistas of mountains and cedar-covered foothills. From the top of the divide a wonderful panorama is spread before the eyes. It comprises much of human interest, because of the lovely Tesuque Valley, the distant cliff-dwelling mesas, and the many historic spots which dot the landscape. Towards the mountains one looks over vast forests, part of the Santa Fé National Forest of more than 1,400,000 acres — across gorges and canyons to mountain peaks covered with eternal snows.

The descent is made over a well-built road down to the Tesuque River into a rural settlement that is famous for apples, prunes, plums, cherries and other horticultural and agricultural products. To one side is Bishop's Ranch, with its pretty chapel and fine homes built in New Mexico style of architecture.

The pueblo itself is off the main road and is an example of so-called protective coloring, for one would pass within sight of it ordinarily without seeing it, the houses being of the same color as the earth and the hills.

The Tesuques are noted for their unique dances, such as the Eagle, Deer and Buffalo.

IMPORTANT NOTE.— Combinations of many of the foregoing trips may be made for a longer outing. On request the Rocky Mountain Camp Co. will plan a circle tour by auto of one or two weeks.

Eagle Dance, Tesuque.

No. 14.— Camping Trips from Santa Fé.

The Rocky Mountain Camp Co. also can provide teams and mountain wagons for special trips to main tourist attractions reached by auto, with accommodations at end of each day's journey. One method is to go by wagon or with saddle and pack horses, also "chuck" and camping outfit.

Every point accessible for auto or team easily can be reached by saddle and pack animals. In addition there are numerous combinations of saddle and pack jaunts into the mountains on each side of the Rio Grande for recreation, hunting, fishing and camping. There are about 2,000,000 acres of mountain peaks, canyons, trout streams and game haunts, well timbered, to the east, west and north of Santa Fé, in the Sangre de Cristo, Taos, Valles, Jemez and Cochiti ranges. Four peaks are more than 13,000 feet high, seven others 12,000 feet and up, and a score or more with an altitude of approximately 10,000 feet. Lake Peak, Santa Fé Baldy, Elk Mountain, Grass Mountain, the Truchas Peaks, Jicarilla Peak, and the snow-capped elevations of the Jemez range are prominent features along the trails traversed.

Outfits can be procured for long overland trips to Acoma, Zuñi, Canyon de Chelly, Canyon del Muerto, the Rainbow and Natural Bridges of Utah, Mesa Verde National Park, through the heart of the Navaho Reservation to the Hopi villages, etc.

Regular tours may be arranged, in season, following a set route and lasting from one to three weeks, at a flat rate covering all expenses, or at a per diem charge.

A sample outing starts from Santa Fé, thence up Dalton Trail to Pecos River at Panchuelo Ranger station, via Lake Peak and Spirit Lake. From there to the Falls of the Pecos, with a side tour to Truchas Peaks, and on to Taos through the Santa Barbara grant. The route from Taos, southwest to Española, takes in Picuris, Las Trampas, Truchas and Chimayó. After leaving Española the cliff-dwellings of Puyé, Otowi, Tsankawi, Tschirege and Frijoles are visited, the party disbanding at Santa Fé.

Trips can be arranged, on short notice, for visiting old ruins and Indian villages, for hunting and fishing, or any other form of out-door recreation. Saddle and pack animals are a specialty; but buggies or spring wagons are furnished when needed. The horses are sure-footed cow ponies, at home on any trail. Complete camp outfits, with good cooks and plenty to eat. Fishing along remote streams where the catch is ample.

Rates depend upon length of trip and size of party, and each trip is planned in advance. It is customary to charge a lump sum, which includes transportation, meals, lodging and services of guides.

Permanent camps are maintained by the Rocky Mountain Camp Co. in the Santa Fé National Forest and the Bandelier National Monument. These are operated during the summer months for fishing, hunting, riding and exploration.

Visitors in Santa Fé are invited to visit the Information Bureau of The Rocky Mountain Camp Co.

Off the Beaten Path.

Camping Out on the Painted Desert.

Noon Camp at Canyon de Chelly.

Eaton Party in Camp on the Navaho Reservation.

After the Hunt.

Camping Trips from Española.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Pfäffle, proprietors of El Oñate Hotel, Española, N. M., are prepared to conduct special parties for jaunts among the Indian pueblos in vicinity, the ruins of Puyé and Frijoles, the Spanish churches in the outlying Mexican villages, and also for camping trips into the Rockies.

At their mountain ranch, 40 miles up in the Jemez Range, there is excellent trout fishing and game in season, with opportunities for a complete rest.

Reduced rates are made for artists, students and persons of limited means, who travel by wagon in charge of competent Indian guides.

The regular parties are in charge of Mr. Robert C. Prewitt, under Mr. Pfäffle's direction and assisted by native Indians. Many of the longer trips reach into the Navaho country—Mr. Prewitt spent his early life there, speaks their language and thoroughly understands their customs, ceremonies, etc.

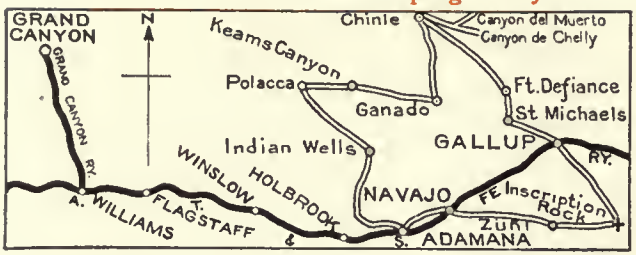
Both Mr. Pfäffle and his wife have made frequent journeys by saddle and pack in New Mexico, Arizona, Southern Colorado and Southern Utah, hence have first-hand knowledge of that region. And they probably know the startling rites of the Penitentes better than most other American neighbors of that strange sect.

They will meet patrons in Santa Fé, if desired, provided sufficient advance notice is given.

Rates made known on application.

Overlooking Frijoles Canyon.

Howard Eaton 1917 Camping Party.



Mr. Howard Eaton is proprietor of Eaton's Ranch, Wolf, Wyoming, where in summer and fall months he conducts a ranch resort. For the last three years he has taken special horseback parties through the Zuñi, Hopi and Navaho Indian reservations, in New Mexico and Arizona.

Another Eaton party is scheduled for the Fall of 1917, provided a sufficient number join. Strictly limited to fifty persons, but will start if only thirty go. Reservations must reach Mr. Eaton not later than August 1, with deposit. Members of party must reach Adamana not later than October 9.

The plan is to leave Adamana, Arizona, October 10, 1917, by auto north to Indian Wells, half way to the Hopi pueblos, first taking in the Petrified Forests. From that point horses and coaches will be used, accompanied by chuck wagons. A coach is provided for resting after long rides in the saddle.

The route from Indian Wells is via Polacca, Keams Canyon, Ganado, Chinle, Ft. Defiance, St. Michaels, Gallup, Inscription Rock, Zuñi and Navaho, back to Adamana, where Santa Fe train will be taken to Grand Canyon. The party disbands here.

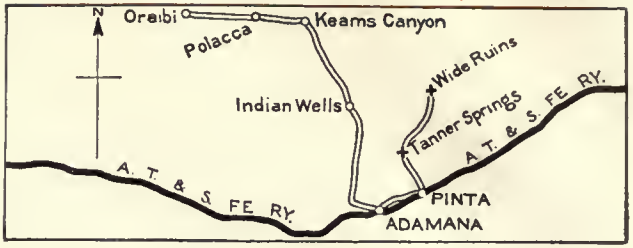
Among important attractions on the way are the sky-cities of the Hopi Indians, Navaho trading post at Ganado, Canyons de Chelly and del Muerto, Inscription Rock, Zuñi Indian pueblo and the Petrified Forests.

The above places will all be visited, unless unforeseen causes interfere. Three days are allowed at the Grand Canyon of Arizona; riding down Hermit Trail, sleeping at Hermit Camp, riding along Tonto Trail — which winds in and out, up and down the inner canyon plateau — and then up Bright Angel Trail to the rim.

The $300 charged by Mr. Eaton for this thirty-days' trip includes all expenses except railroad ticket. Members of party should buy round-trip excursion ticket over the Santa Fe to Grand Canyon, on which stopover will be granted at Adamana. Plain, serviceable clothing and easy shoes or riding boots should be worn. Medium weight underwear, with a sweater, or overcoat, is advised. Raincoats or slickers are desirable for chance storms. Ladies should procure divided skirts or riding habits. Personal baggage on riding trip is limited to one suitcase. Booklets will be sent on request.

Eaton 1916 Party, Canyon de Chelly.

Adamana to Wide Ruins and Hopi Pueblos.



Adamana is railroad station for the Petrified Forests. Mr. Chester B. Campbell runs the Campbell Hotel and livery.

Besides one-day trips to various sections of the Forests, Mr. Campbell takes tourists by auto to the old Navaho trading post of Kin-Tiel (Wide Ruins) and to the Hopi villages.

The distance by road to Wide Ruins from Adamana is 48 miles. The round-trip easily is made in a day, stopping for noon lunch at destination. The way is over a plateau country, traversed by sandy washes and broken by some high ridges. En route the traveler passes Pinta, Inscription Rock, the Painted Desert and LeRoux Wash, entering the Navaho reservation about thirty miles out. Tanner Spring cattle and sheep ranch is the next point of interest. The prehistoric ruins clustering around the spring at Kin-Tiel indicate that a very extensive settlement once existed here.

The trip requires three and one-quarter hours each way. The charge for auto party of four persons or less is $30, including noon lunch and services of chauffeur, who also acts as guide. Only light luggage carried.

Six days should be allowed for the auto trip to Hopi villages, but the journey can be made more quickly.

The route from Adamana is close to the railroad as far as Aztec station, 12 miles, thence north across the Painted Desert and near the Hopi Buttes to Indian Wells, Keams Canyon and Polacca. With Polacca as headquarters the other two mesas are visited. Return same route.

The distance traversed is about 240 miles round-trip. Auto is used for the 90 miles to Keams Canyon, where saddle-ponies are secured for remainder of trip to Wolpi, Toreva and Oraibi.

For party of three persons or less, occupying one auto, with light suitcases, Mr. Campbell's price is $30 a day, all expenses included. This makes the entire trip cost from $120 to $180, depending upon whether four or six days are consumed. It requires at least eight hours to go from Adamana to Keams Canyon, or one day to Polacca (Wolpi). This expense, divided among three persons, would be $40 to $60 apiece.

Camping trips can be taken from Adamana to the Hopi country, with teams, saddle horses, guide and complete outfit, requiring twelve days for round trip, at rate of $100 each person, all expenses paid — minimum of four persons in party.

Navaho Trading Post at Wide Ruins (Kin-Tiel).

Laguna and Acoma Indian Pueblos.

By stopping off at Laguna station, New Mexico, the Indian pueblos of Laguna and Acoma may be briefly visited.

Lodging and meals at Laguna station hotel, run by E. F. Eckerman, who also conducts local livery. No accommodations for visitors at either pueblo.

Auto or wagon transportation, Laguna station to Laguna pueblo, 3 miles, costs $1 each person, round-trip, any number.

By auto, Laguna station to Acoma pueblo direct, 12 miles, the fare is $3 each person, for three or more persons, up to capacity of car, with minimum charge of $8 for less than three.

By team, Laguna station to Acoma pueblo, direct, the charge is $3 round-trip each person, with minimum charge of $5.

The journey from railroad to Acoma requires about two hours each way by auto and three hours by team.

The pueblo of Laguna (San Josef de la Laguna) was founded in 1699. It is picturesquesly located on a high rock near the San José River. The old parish church contains the largest painting ever made on elk skin. In former days several important battles were fought here with Navahos and Apaches. Laguna Indians also occupy nearby villages at Paquate, Negra, Encino and Casa Blanca. The Laguna tribe numbers 1,412 persons.

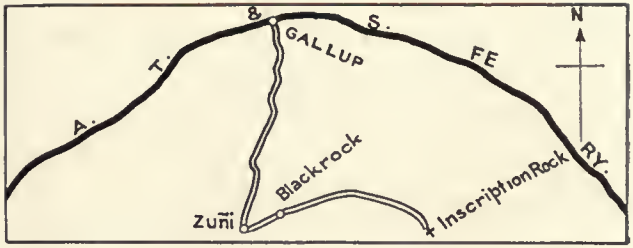
The so-called "sky city" of Acoma (people of the white rock) on a mesa 400 feet high, was founded in prehistoric times and first heard of by Friar Marcos in 1539. Here, in 1599, the Spaniards conquered the Acomas in a three-days' battle. On Rock of Acoma stands only Franciscan mission — established in 1629 — which entirely survived the Pueblo Rebellion of 1680; all materials for this church were brought from plain below up steep trail on backs of Indians. Present population, 691.

The Mesa Encantada, reputed site of prehistoric village of Katzimo, lies between Laguna and Acoma.

Acoma and Laguna Indians make pottery, till the fields and have large herds of sheep and goats. Annual fiesta at Acoma takes place September 2. The winter dances at Laguna are notable, also their September 19 fiesta. Acoma is a very primitive pueblo; Laguna, being nearer the railway, has more evidences of civilization. At no other place along the Santa Fe can the home life of the Pueblo Indians be so easily seen.

Tablita Dance, Acoma.

Gallup to Zuñi and Inscription Rock.



Mr. J. L. Hubbell, Indian trader, Gallup, New Mexico, will take parties by auto to Zuñi, Ramah and Inscription Rock. The round-trip journey from Gallup to Zuñi can be made in one day, though two days is preferable.

An extra day is required, Zuñi to Inscription Rock, via Ramah.

Distance from Gallup to Zuñi is 40 miles, and from Zuñi to Inscription Rock 25 miles.

Fare is $30 for party of three or less in Ford auto, with chauffeur, Gallup to Zuñi and return, a one-day trip; lunch at Zuñi included.

Fare is $60 for party of three or less in Ford auto with chauffeur, Gallup to Zuñi and return, a two-days' trip, including meals and lodging at Zuñi — or $35 if party furnishes its own accommodations at Zuñi. Light baggage only.

Rooms and meals may be obtained at trading store of A. Vanderwagen; room only, at trading store of Mr. Ilfield.

If party continues journey to Ramah and Inscription Rock, the extra expense for auto, one day, will be $30, meals and lodging included.

Gallup is a division point on the Santa Fe and gateway to many sections of scenic interest, such as Zuñi, Inscription Rock, the Navaho country, the Hopi villages, also Canyons de Chelly, del Muerto and Chaco. The roads in the region roundabout are quite good most of the year.

Zuñi (pop. 1700) is the largest of all the Southwest Indian pueblos, situated in an open plain on the Zuñi River, near Thunder Mountain. The adobe houses, built in communal fashion, rise in some instances five stories high. Zuñi was in existence when the Spaniards explored this region in 1540. The most famous dance is the Shalako, held usually in November. The Zuñis are noted as pottery makers, yarn spinners and turquoise drillers.

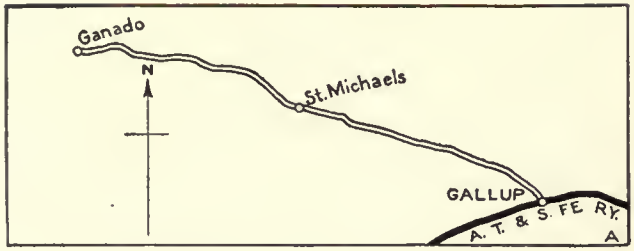
A few miles above the Indian settlement is Blackrock, where the U. S. Government maintains an Indian school and a $500-000 dam which supplies water for irrigation.

Ramah is a typical Mormon settlement.

Inscription Rock, the stone autograph album, bears inscriptions made by the Spanish explorers as far back as 1606. The Rock is now a national monument.

Zuni Katcina Dance.

Trip No. A.— Gallup to Ganado.



TRIPS OUT OF GALLUP.

Mr. J. L. Hubbell, Indian trader, Gallup, N. M., also owns trading stores at Ganado, Keams Canyon and Chinle. He is equipped to care for outing parties, with autos, teams and saddle horses, to the Navaho and Hopi reservations in Arizona.

Following trips are by auto, except saddle ponies in Canyon de Chelly, Canyon del Muerto, and Hopi villages. Where team or saddle-pack outfit is preferred, special rates will be made.

Distance, 60 miles, round trip. Route, via St. Michaels.
Time, about five hours each way. Only light baggage carried.
Fare, $30, for party of three or less in Ford auto.
Rate named includes lodging and meals at Ganado, also saddle ponies for short rides around Ganado if desired.

Ganado is a trading post, in the heart of the Navaho country, kept by Mr. J. L. Hubbell, who has lived there for many years. Here one may see how the Navahos live and how they trade. Three miles from Ganado — reached by auto — is a small petrified forest.

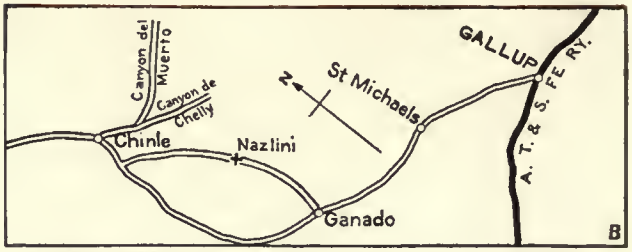
Half way from Gallup is St. Michaels, Franciscan mission and school for Indian children.

A few miles east of St. Michaels are peculiarly eroded boulders shaped like stacks of hay, and the Natural Window. Kit Carson fought and defeated the Apaches in this locality. North of St. Michaels is Ft. Defiance, where a U. S. Indian school is maintained; the fort was garrisoned until Indian outbreaks ceased.

The Navaho reservation comprises nearly 15,000 square miles in northwestern Arizona. The Navahos number about 25,000 persons. In their own tongue they call themselves "Dinneh" meaning "the people." By the early Spaniards they were first called Apaches de Navaju, or "Apaches with the cultivated fields." They are pastoral, owning large flocks of sheep and herds of cattle. The 12,000 Indians of Ft. Defiance agency are estimated to own 406,000 sheep, 116,000 goats, 15,000 cattle and 26,000 horses. In 1915 their sales of various products totaled $1,000,000. They also weave fine blankets and work in silver. Government district agencies are located at Ft. Defiance, Tuba, Leupp and Keams Canyon, Arizona, and at Shiprock, N. M.

Navaho Family.

Trip No. B.— Gallup to Canyons De Chelly and Del Muerto.



Four days, round trip.
Distance, 200 miles, to entrance Canyon de Chelly and back.
Route, via St. Michaels, Ganado and Chinle. Only light baggage carried.
Fare, $120, for party of three or less in Ford auto.
Rate includes meals en route, lodging at Ganado and Chinle, and saddle ponies with guide in Canyons de Chelly (pronounced de Shay) and del Muerto.

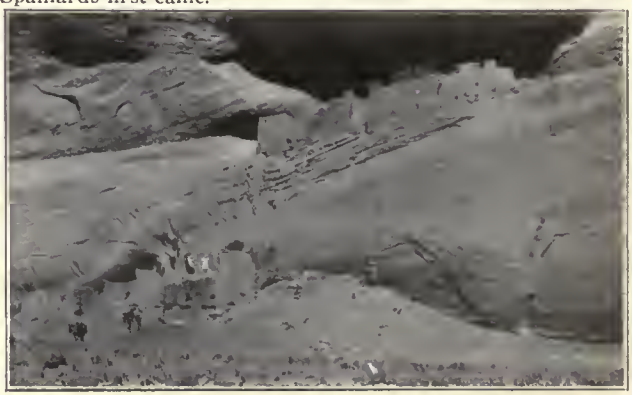
The journey can be made by auto in one day, if everything goes right; same time for return — which would allow about two days for the canyons. But in order to see Ganado properly more time should be taken for the going journey; arriving Chinle evening of second day, allowing two nights and one full day for Chinle and vicinity. There is so much to see here that another day can be well spent in the canyons, making five days from Gallup in all. For the extra (fifth) day the additional charge for party of three or less will be $30.

Between St. Michaels and Ganado a thickly forested area is traversed, the road winding among the high hills of Defiance Plateau. From Ganado to Chinle the way lies along the broad Chinle Valley, with occasional lakes which are filled during the rainy season.

Chinle is a Navaho trading post, with U. S. Indian school and a mission. A few miles east is Rio de Chelly, a typical desert stream, which heads in the Chuska Mountains and flows north to junction with the San Juan in southern Utah.

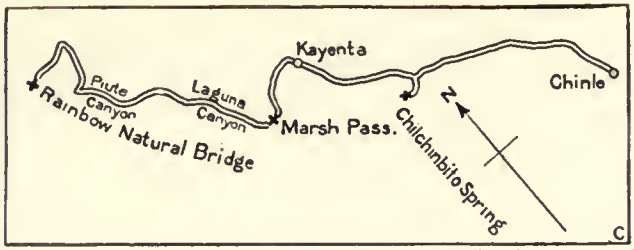
Canyon de Chelly, with its own principal branches, del Muerto and Monument, is about forty miles long. The sandy bed of the little stream (almost dry at times and at others brim full) is hemmed in by sheer walls of red sandstone that tower skywards 800 to 1,500 feet. On either side are pinnacles, crags and towers of great height, sculptured by wind and rain; of these El Capitan stands supreme. Canyon del Muerto gets its gruesome name from the massacre of Navahos by Spaniards in 1804. Scores of prehistoric cliff dwellings nestle in high crevices along the precipitous rock walls; the White House, Antelope Ruin and Mummy Cave are the most widely known. Thousands of peach trees, planted by the early Spaniards, still produce fruit for their Navaho owners.

There are Navaho Indians living in these canyons in the same primitive fashion that they lived a century ago, when the Spaniards first came.



The White House, Canyon de Chelly.

Trip No. C.— Chinle to Rainbow Natural Bridge.



On the northern slopes of Navaho Mountain, just beyond the Arizona-Utah line, is Bridge Canyon, a tributary of San Juan River. In this canyon is the Rainbow Natural Bridge, first seen by white men in 1909—a triumphal arch spanning a wide gorge. It is so inaccessible that but few travelers have visited it. Ex-President Roosevelt went there during the summer of 1913 and describes the trip as one of many thrills.

One route to the Rainbow Natural Bridge is from Chinle to Kayenta by automobile, along the foot of Black Mesa, thence by trail through Marsh Pass and Laguna Canyon (noted for its prehistoric cliff ruins) and crossing the upper reaches of Piute Canyon to destination.

Mr. J. L. Hubbell will provide automobiles as far as Kayenta, where Messrs. Wetherill & Colville have a Navaho trading store. Facilities for the arduous camping trip between Kayenta and Rainbow Natural Bridge are furnished by Mr. Wetherill. The entire trip, from Chinle to Rainbow and back, can be made in ten to twelve days. Approximate charges are as follows:

Chinle to Kayenta (75 miles) and return, two or three days, $60 and $90 for party of three persons or less, including services of guide, meals en route and accommodations at Kayenta.

Kayenta to Rainbow Natural Bridge (75 miles) and return, eight to ten days, $30 a day for party of three persons or less, including services of guide and meals en route.

The Rainbow Natural Bridge, the largest in the world (279 feet span and 309 feet high) was discovered in the fall of 1909 by a party under the guidance of Mr. John Wetherill, organized by Prof. Byron Cummings, of the Arizona University, and William Douglass, of the General Land Office.

It derives its name, Rainbow, from the Navaho word, Nonnezhi. The Navahos hold the place in great reverence, saying a prayer to it before they will pass under.

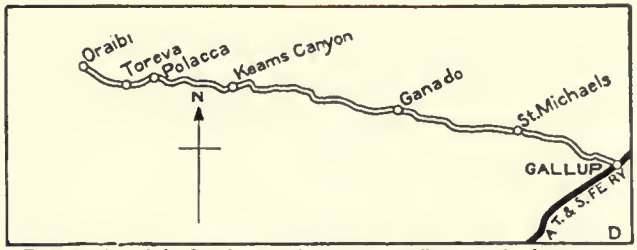
Zane Grey, the novelist, in an article in *Recreation*, says:

"This Rainbow bridge was the one great natural phenomenon, the one grand spectacle, which I have ever seen that did not at first give vague disappointment."

"But this thing was glorious. It absolutely silenced me. I had a strange, mystic perception that this rosy-hued tremendous arch of stone was a goal I had failed to reach in some former life, but had now found."

Rainbow Bridge, Largest Natural Bridge in World.

Trip No. D.— Gallup to Hopi Villages.



There and back in five days. Distance, 300 miles, round trip.

Route, via St. Michaels, Ganado, Keams Canyon, Polacca and Toreva to Oraibi and Hotavila.

Fare, $150, for party of three or less in Ford auto. Only light baggage carried.

Rate includes meals en route, lodging at Ganado, Keams Canyon, Polacca and Toreva or Oraibi, also use of saddle ponies in getting around among the Hopi villages where autos are not feasible.

NOTE 1.— *Arrangements can be made to go from Oraibi to Flagstaff or Grand Canyon by auto, party disbanding at either point. An extra charge is made to cover expense of returning outfit to Gallup.*

NOTE 2.— *For the 1917 Snake Dance at Wolpi in August, Mr. Hubbell has special service and rates. For those who wish to start from Gallup and return to that point — a three or four days' outing — the charge is $75 round trip for one person, including meals and lodging en route.*

For two or three persons, in a Ford car, the expense is $90 for three days, or $120 for four days.

Steamboat Canyon, Eagle Crag, Teshbito Wash and Jadito Wash are passed on the way to Keams Canyon. At latter point is a U. S. Government Indian school, maintained for the Hopi Indians, whose reservation is carved out of the larger reservations of the Navahos. The Hopi country can be reached from several stations on the Santa Fe—Gallup, Adamana, Holbrook, Winslow and Flagstaff. The route from Gallup has the most varied scenery.

The Hopi Indians now number about 1,000 persons. They are a peaceful, kindly folk inhabiting seven "sky cities" loftily perched on three mesas projecting into the Painted Desert. On the first mesa are Wolpi, Sichumovi and Tewa (Polacca postoffice). On the second mesa are Mishongnovi, Shipaulovi and Shungopavi (Toreva postoffice). Oraibi once was the only village on third mesa; some of its former inhabitants now live at Hotaville nearby. Below the villages are the cornfields, peach orchards and gardens. Each has its own spring and its own shrines.

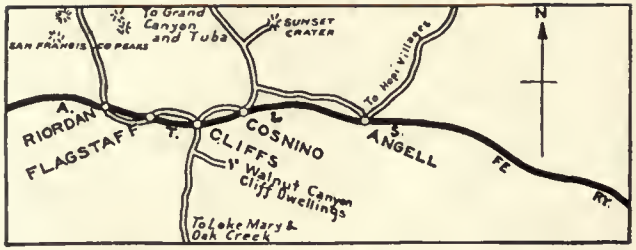
Their ceremonies are primitive and of great interest to the traveler. The most celebrated is that of the Snake Dance, which occurs late in August. The others include the Katcina dances, the winter ceremonies, the Powamu ceremony and the Flute Dance.

The Hopi women make the finest pottery in the Southwest, while the men weave blankets and sashes.

A replica of a Hopi home may be seen at Grand Canyon, opposite El Tovar; several Hopi families regularly live here.

Hopi Flute Dance Ceremony at Spring.

Outings in Vicinity of Flagstaff.



Flagstaff, Ariz. (pop. 3,500), is situated in the heart of the San Francisco uplift, 6,900 feet above sea level. It is a summer vacation place for Arizonans. The town has several big lumber mills, and is the site of Lowell Observatory, renowned for investigations of the planet Mars.

The San Francisco Peaks lie just north of Flagstaff. They are visible from points within a radius of 200 miles. There are three peaks, which form one mountain. A road has been built part way up Humphrey's Peak (alt. 12,750 ft.); the trip to summit and back may be made in a day by road and trail.

Eight miles southwest of Flagstaff is Walnut Canyon, a rent in the earth several hundred feet deep and three miles long, with steep terraced walls. Along its shelving terraces, under projections of the strata, are scores of cliff dwellings. Cemented walls, many parts of which still are intact, divide the larger houses into compartments.

Sunset Mountain is 16 miles northeast — an extinct volcanic cone, rising a thousand feet and tipped with reddish cinders which radiate a sunset glow — hence the name; crater on top is 200 feet deep and half a mile across; at its base are immense lava beds, ice caves, where ice is found on the hottest summer days; and Black Crater, the largest in Arizona.

The Painted Desert may be seen from Sunset Mountain; thirty distinct colors of sand gleam like an opal in the intense sunlight.

Oak Creek, 15 miles south, is reached over a well-traveled road; accommodations at Lolomai lodge. Here is excellent trout fishing in season.

Flagstaff also is point of departure for auto trips and camping trips to Tuba, in the Navaho country; to Oraibi and Keams Canyon, on the Hopi reservation, where the Snake Dance is held each August; and to Grand Canyon via Grand View.

Outfits for all these jaunts may be secured in Flagstaff at customary rates.

Lake Mary is a new summer resort ten miles south of Flagstaff, with good bass fishing and boating; $7.50 round trip.

Transportation in four-passenger car, Flagstaff to Hopi Villages and return, costs $25 each person. The rate to Walnut Canyon cliff dwellings is $7.50 round trip.

San Francisco Peaks, Near Flagstaff.

Holbrook and Winslow to Indian Reservations.

From Holbrook (pop. 1,200) conveyance may be taken to the White Mountain Apache country south; also to Hopi reservation north; and to Petrified Forest.

Regular auto stage service on week days, Holbrook to Ft. Apache, 94 miles; fare, $8 one-way or $15 round-trip; for exclusive use of car, at any time, with competent chauffeur, the charge is $15 a day one person and $20 a day two persons.

Fort Apache is in the White Mountains, a land of clear streams, pines, meadows and cool summer climate. Near by is White River Indian school and agency. This branch of the Apaches are wholly civilized; they weave fine baskets. Some wild game is found, such as bear, deer, wild turkey and mountain lions.

This reservation is 95 miles long by 70 miles wide. Here have been gathered the several western bands, numbering nearly 1,900 persons at White River agency and 2,900 at San Carlos. Their houses are of a low, oval form, made of poles covered with interlaced grasses and canvas.

When passengers offer, autos are operated by local liverymen to Keams Canyon, 85 miles northeast; fare, $45 round-trip for three persons or less.

Daily auto service to Petrified Forest, 18 miles southeast. Fare, $10 for party of four or less in one auto.

Holbrook has hotels and livery service. Inquire of A. T. & S. F. local agent for further details.

NOTE.— On occasion of Hopi Snake Dance, in August, special rates are made by auto or teams for all-expense parties.

Winslow, Arizona, is a Santa Fe division headquarters, with Fred Harvey station hotel.

Autos or teams may be obtained from local liverymen for trips north to Hopi reservation, at customary rates for such service. Arrange in advance through local Santa Fe agent.

At time of Hopi Snake Dance special accommodations are provided and special rates are made which include all expenses. The way leads almost due north, across Little Colorado River and Painted Desert to Polacca and Keams Canyon. The Hopi buttes are a distinctive feature of this route.

Chief Al-che-say and Family, White Mtn. Apache.

On Rim of Grand Canyon at El Tovar.

Grand Canyon to Navaho and Hopi Reservations.

El Tovar transportation department, at Grand Canyon, Arizona, is a part of the Fred Harvey system, and is under management of Mr. Walter Hubbell.

It is fully equipped to care for camping parties almost anywhere in the Grand Canyon region. The animals and teams are suited to the country; the guides are trustworthy and capable. Everything is done that contributes to comfort and safety.

Most of the camping trips are for a period of about three days — either along the inner Canyon plateau, just above the Colorado River; or in the pine forest rimming the great gorge; or to Havasupai Indian village, deep down in Cataract Canyon.

One of the most popular long-distance trips is to the Navaho and Hopi reservations, across the Painted Desert, with its colored sands and cliffs.

Starting from El Tovar Hotel, the old Moki Trail is followed eastward through Rowe's Ranch, and then on two-thirds of the way to Coconino Point, where a turn is taken to the left. This trail has many short cuts. After crossing Little Colorado River (a tributary of the "big" Colorado) the party traverses Moencopie Wash to Black Mountain, then bearing to the right until Flagstaff Road is reached. The Flagstaff Road is followed from there straight to Tuba City. This settlement is a favorite gathering place for the Navahos when they wish to trade or have a dance; here may be seen the nomadic Indian at home, in all his blanketed glory, the women weaving blankets and the men fashioning silver ornaments. A few miles beyond, at Sheepdip Fork, a trail leads off to the left for Red Lakes, while the wagon road takes a different route. Midway between Tuba City and Red Lakes the road branches for Oraibi, on the third mesa.

Night camps usually are made at Rowe's Ranch, Black Mountain, Tuba City and Blue Canyon or Trading Post.

Oraibi once was the largest of the seven Hopi villages and the most primitive; many of its former inhabitants now live at the new village of Hotavila.

This outing de-luxe is confidently recommended to those who wish to see native Indian life. The Painted Desert also has much charm.

Distance, Grand Canyon to Oraibi, 137 miles.

Time required for round-trip, eleven days, which allows one day at Oraibi. If side trip is made to Hotavila, add one day, and for Keams Canyon add two days — or say two weeks in all.

The charge is $15 a day for one person and $10 a day for each additional person, including complete pack outfit and animals, also services of guide. Members of party pay extra for their own provisions and for horse feed.

In Camp Along Rim of Grand Canyon.

An Inner Canyon Camping Party.

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Fording White River, Apache Reservation.

Navaho Flock of Sheep at Chinle.

Valley Ranch.

Hopi Snake Dance at Oraibi.

Burro Alley, Santa Fé.

Canyon de Chelly.

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